In the Claims:

1. (cancelled)

2. (currently amended) Photoinitiators according to claim 1, of the formula I

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{30} & O & R_1 \\ R_{\overline{31}} & X - L & Z & R_4 & R_3 \end{bmatrix}_n R_2$$

wherein

n is 1 or 2;

L is a linker linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-alkanediyl;

X is -O-;, -S- or -NR<sub>32</sub>-;

Z is a direct bond;

R₁ is

- (a) linear or branched unsubstituted  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ -alkyl;
- (b) a radical of the formula;

(d) a radical of the formula

wherein Ar is phenyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more of the groups  $NO_{27}$  -N(R<sub>10</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl [[,]] or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylthio, phenoxy;

 $R_2$  if n is 1, independently of  $R_1$  has one of the meanings of  $R_{1;}$ 

R<sub>2</sub> if n is 2, is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkylene;

 $R_3$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl [[,]] or  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -alkyl substituted by hydroxy;  $C_4$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy;  $C_3$ - $C_5$ -alkenyl;

 $R_4$  independently of  $R_3$  has one of the meanings of  $R_3$ ; or  $R_4$  together with  $R_3$  is  $C_4$ - $C_5$ -alkylene that may be interrupted by -O-, -N( $R_{13}$ )-;

 $R_5$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

 $R_6,\,R_7,\,R_8$  and  $R_9$  independently of each other are hydrogen or methyl;

 $R_{10}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or  $C_3$ - $C_5$ -alkenyl;

 $R_{13}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

R<sub>30</sub> is hydrogen

R<sub>31</sub> is hydrogen—C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>42</sub>-alkyl; or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl substituted by hydroxy;—C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy,—O-CO-(-C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl);—allyl, cyclohexyl or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-phenylalkyl;—or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>42</sub>-alkanoyl, benzoyl or norbornenoyl; or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>42</sub>-alkanoyl, benzoyl or norbornenoyl substituted by C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy,—COOH or—COO(-C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl);—or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-alkenoyl;—or—CO-NH-C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>42</sub>-alkyl or—CO-NH-(C<sub>0</sub>-C<sub>42</sub>-alkylen)-N=C=O, optionally interrupted by one or two phenylene,methylphenylene, phenylene—O-phenylene, cyclohexanediyl, methylcyclohexanediyl, trimethylcyclohexanediyl, norbornanediyl,—[1-3]diazetidine-2,4-dione-1,3-diyl, 3-(6-isocyanatohexyl)-biuret-1,5-diyl or 5-(6-Isocyanatohexyl)-[1,3,5]triazinane-2,4,6-trione-1,3-diyl;

R<sub>32</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-alkyl.

with the proviso that the following compounds are excluded:

$$HO \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow CH_3$$
 $HO \longrightarrow CH_3$ 
 $HO \longrightarrow CH_3$ 

and  $HO \searrow N \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow N \subset CH_3$ 

3. (currently amended) Photoinitiators according to claim 2, wherein

n is 1 or 2;

L is linear or branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-alkanediyl;

X is -O-:

Z is a direct bond;

R<sub>1</sub> is

- (a) linear or branched unsubstituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkyl;
- (b) a radical of the formula;

$$R_6$$
  $R_7$   $R_8$   $-CH-C=C-R_9$ 

(d) a radical of the formula

1.

. "A"

where Ar is phenyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted by  $CH_3$ :  $-NO_2$ -or  $-N(R_{40})_2$ :

 $R_2$  if n is 1, independently of  $R_1$  has one of the meanings of  $R_1$ ;

R<sub>2</sub> if n is 2, is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkylene;

R<sub>3</sub> is methyl,

R<sub>4</sub> is methyl or R<sub>4</sub> together with R<sub>3</sub> is C<sub>5</sub>-alkylene that is interrupted by -O-;

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen;

R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are hydrogen;

R<sub>10</sub>\_\_\_\_is hydrogen;

R<sub>30</sub> is hydrogen;

 $R_{31}$  is hydrogen.,  $C_4$ - $C_{42}$ -alkyl; or  $C_2$ - $C_6$ -alkyl-substituted by hydroxy;  $C_4$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy, -O-CO- $(C_4$ - $C_4$ -alkyl), or  $C_3$ - $C_5$ -alkenoyl.

- 4.( currently amended) Photoinitiators according to claim  $\underline{2}$ , [[1,]] wherein n is 1 or 2,  $R_1$  is benzyl\_-, 4-aminobenzyl, propyl or allyl and  $R_2$  is ethyl or is  $C_2$ - $C_8$ alkylene.
- 5. (currently amended) A composition comprising
- (A) at least one ethylenically unsaturated compound;
- (B) a photoinitiator of formula I as defined in claim 2 [[1]].
- 6-8. (cancelled)
- 9) (currently amended) Photoinitiators according to claim 3, wherein n is 1 or 2,  $R_1$  is benzyl\_, 4-aminobenzyl, propyl or allyl and  $R_2$  is ethyl or is  $C_2$ - $C_8$ alkylene.
- 10. (currently amended) A method for photopolymerization of ethylenically unsaturated compounds or mixtures containing ethylenically unsaturated compounds which method comprises preparation of a composition comprising ethylenically unsaturated compounds and compounds of the formula I according to claim 2 [[1]] and exposure of the composition to electromagnetic radiation.

## 11-12. (cancelled)

(b)